THE COLUMBIAN

(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 40
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 34

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	14.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	36.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. B. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. [illegible]
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—G. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott, G. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. F. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls ...'night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75 tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75 tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar,6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 16,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1,'73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,400,000
Atlas of Hartford	[illegible]
Wyoming of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,365,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May 28,'75-ly

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July1,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y. July 2,'75-6m

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $3.
Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-ly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE COLUMBIAN who are in arrears, and all others who are indebted to the undersigned for Printing, are informed that he or some one for him will be at room No. 1, Columbian building, for the purpose of settling accounts and receiving payment. All persons indebted are requested to make payment, as he desires to remove to Lock Haven before April, 1876. H. L. DIEFFENBACH. tf.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-ly

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY.

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as new lock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and Every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.
share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—ly.

A GREAT STRIDE!

:o:

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

:o:

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company, where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of
White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also
Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD.
Jan. 8, '75—ly Bloomsburg, Pa.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15'75-ly.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK NOTES, with or [illegible] exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN

Poetical.

THE FISHERMAN'S FUNERAL.

Up on the breezy headland the fisherman's grave they made,
Where over the daisies and clover bells the birches branches swayed;
Above us the lark was singing in the cloudless skies of June,
And under the cliffs the billows were chanting their ceaseless tune;
For the creamy line was curving along the hollow shore,
Where the dear old tides were flowing that he would ride no more.

The dirge of the wave, the note of the bird, and the priest's low tone were blent
In the breeze that blew from the moorland, all laden with country scent;
But never a thought of the new-mown hay tossing on sunny plains,
Or of lilies deep in the wild wood, or roses gemming the lanes,
Were in the hearts of the stern bronzed men who gathered around the grave,
Where lay the mate who had fought with them
The battle of wind and wave,

How boldly he steered the coble across the foaming bar,
When the sky was black to eastward and the breakers white on the Scar!
How his keen eye caught the squall ahead, how his strong hand furled the sail,
As we drove o'er the angry waters before the raging gale!
How cheery he kept all the long dark night, and never a person spoke
Good words like those he said to us, when at last the morning broke!

So thought the dead man's comrades, as silent and sad they stood,
While the prayer was prayed, the blessing said, and the dull earth struck the wood;
And the widow's sob and the orphan's wail, jarred through the joyous air;
How could the light wind o'er the sea blow on so fresh and fair?
How could the gay waves laugh and leap, landward o'er sand and stone,
While he who knew and loved them all, lay lapped in clay alone?

But for long, when to the beetling heights the snow-tipped billows roll,
When the cod, and skate, and dogfish dart around the herring shoal;
When gear is sorted, and sails are set, and the merry breezes blow,
And away to the deep sea-harvest the stalwart reapers go,
A kindly sigh and a hearty word they will give to him who lies
Where the clover springs, and the heather blooms, beneath the northern skies.

—*All the Year Round*

Miscellaneous.

A MILLION A MINUTE.

BY WILLIAM SAWYER.

The money came to me under the will of old Rodney Gauntlett. Everybody in the city knew him in his lifetime—knew him as a shrewd, active, hot-tempered man, and called him "old," while he was yet in his prime. As far as memory goes back, he justified the epithet. He looked old, withered, dried up, yet there was plenty of life in him, as those found who crossed his path, or tried to overreach him in the business transactions that took him every day into the chief places of resort in the city.

I was only, as I knew quite soon enough, the child of an old friend—one Col. Anthony Wyvern—whom he had adopted out of charity.

Having so adopted me he did his duty by me. All admitted that; the praise of him in that particular rang as a ceaseless pean in his ears—and in mine. And I was daily bidden to take note how good he was, how loving and how generous; and what infinite return, by the way of goodness, gratitude, docility, preseverance, and I know not what other virtues, all this demanded at my hands.

Ours was not a very lively home. Our house was an old one that had held its own in the city when the city had even its palaces. But in the long course of time it had yielded, foot by foot, to encroachments on all sides, until it was fairly bricked in, and utterly lost to public gaze. It could only be reached by means of passage through another house, which had planted its great broad back right in front of our windows, and so obstructed our view and shut out our light.

Old Rodney Gauntlett's own rooms were on the ground floor; they were like dungeons, but he never saw them so. All the year round he breakfasted and dined by candle light; yellow wax-lights, in old plated candelabra, red as copper, were always lit for him night and morning. That was his fancy, and like all his other habits, had taken firm root in him

Bridget and I lived upstairs. Bridget, by the way, was our one domestic—housekeeper, nurse, and general servant in one. She was as old as her master. Bridget was my good friend and almost sole companion. If I could have wished her other than she was, it would have been in respect of her sense of Rodney Gauntlett's goodness to me, and of the hard measure of gratitude she thought proper to exact from my unhappy self in return.

As I was saying, our rooms were up stairs; they were three in number, and formed the whole of the second floor. My share comprised a very large bedroom, that had been a reception room in the old times, and a smaller apartment opening out of it. Bridget's chamber was outside mine, her door close to the top of the great staircase; so that sleeping there she, in a manner, kept watch and ward over me.

The smaller room, in which I lived, was like a room borrowed from the last century. The furniture was in keeping; tables with curved legs and brass handles and fittings; chairs with oval backs and striped moreen cushions; escritoires with draws, and Indian jars—all these were conspicuous. But most conspicuous of all was a Japanese cabinet, very large and cumbrous, black as ebony, with quaint figures in gold and dead colors, in slight relief. It must once have been very costly; but was now out of repair, and was only used as a receptacle for papers.

I never recall my room without a thought of this cabinet. It is especially associated with the first visit of a friend of Rodney Gauntlett's, who afterward came often to the old house—far oftener than I cared to see him. I recall that visit like a dream I seem to see myself, a pale, slim girl, with a hair of reddish hue, so thick that it will never keep its place in any knot into which I twist it, but is always hanging about my shoulders, studded with hair pins. 'Tis evening, and I am close to the window, straining my eyes over a book in the falling light. The book touches me deeply, and I am conscious that my eyelids are red, and that there are tears on my cheeks. While I am thus absorbed, the door opens, and Bridget enters, bearing in one hand one of the old plated candelabra with wax lights flaring in it, and so preceding two other persons. One is Rodney Gauntlett himself; the other a stranger—a fine, tall, square-shouldered man, with an olive face, black eyes, and shining white teeth. As I give a scared look, and toss back my cumbrous hair it is Mr. Gauntlett who says, pointing to the stranger, "Mr. Hugh Dimsdale, my dear, an esteemed friend of mine."

The night's introduction was, as I have said, followed by many a visit on the part of Mr. Hugh Dimsdale. It was not long before he declared himself my devoted admirer, and begged me to regard him as a suitor for my hand. My patron, too, hinted as delicately as he could that such an arrangement would be gratifying to him. As for Bridget, she declared him to be the finest gentleman in the whole world, and was perpetually regarding me with her head on one side and her hands raised in a sort of ecstacy of admiration at my good fortune.

But I received him coldly; I could not like him; his coming chilled my heart. The touch of his hand distressed me so that I dreamed of it in the night, and woke up with a shudder.

Still he came and came. I had a suspicion that he knew how I loathed him, and gloried in his power to inflict the torture of his presence on me; gloried still more in suggesting a further horror.

"Am I never to prove my love by showing how happy I can make you?" he would ask.

"I am very happy," would be my cold reply.

"But as my wife? Ah, if we could only realize the future I have planned!"

"The present amply contents me."

So it went on.

At last he lost all patience, and grew fairly angry with me. Whenever we met, his words were harsh and his looks threatening. I could not endure this, and in one passionate outburst bade him begone and trouble me no further.

"I will never be your wife," I said. I will die first. I hate you. Leave me!"

He obeyed; but there was a malignant glitter in his eyes as he strode from the room, and I saw that he bit his thin lips to bleeding to keep in the words with which he would have cursed me.

For more than a month I saw him no more. This might have surprised me, but during the latter part of that time I had no leisure to give a thought to him. My benefactor was taken ill. It was the winter time, and he was seized with a slight cold, of which he took no heed until inflammation followed, and he was soon really ill. Even then he would not deem himself an invalid, would not see a doctor, or give up his daily pursuits. Within a week he was worn to a shadow; his eyes sank, his shoulders rounded, and a cough tore fiercely at his lungs. I was terrified, but he only laughed at my fears, and declared that he would soon be better.

On the eighth night of his illness I sat late in my room. When I at length started, as out of a vision, I was conscious of a chilliness, and of its being very late. I put my hand to my waist for my watch. It wanted three minutes to two o'clock. Was that right by the clock on the mantlepiece? I asked myself. Instinctively I looked up. The leaning oval glass reflected me as I sat. I saw my own face and figure; and I saw more. There was another face looking over my shoulder—another figure standing at my back!

Yes, clearly and unmistakably I saw my benefactor, Rodney Gauntlett, standing there, and bending over me with a strange pitying look in his face.

"You here, sir!" I cried, turning round, frightened—I know not why.

There was no answer.

I half rose.

As I did so, the form receded from me. It went slowly, with the shuffling gait of an enfeebled man. The face was toward me even when there was the width of the room between us. Then it turned away. It turned toward the Japanese cabinet, and I saw an uplifted forefinger beckoning me to observe what followed. The movement was so natural, so real, that it scared away the fears which were beginning to paralyze me.

"Speak to me, sir!" I cried out, stepping forward as I spoke. "Or if you are too ill—"

The finger was raised again; this time as if to silence me. Then the face half turned. I could catch the expression of the eyes, and followed them. They seemed to single out a spot—a rosebud in the flower pattern of the cabinet—and then the pointing finger went straight to the spot.

Unless I dreamed, the bud yielded under the pressure of the finger-tip.

I saw it sink and spring back to its place. Then almost instantly a long narrow panel fell out and dropped on the ground.

"You wish to show me the secret of this?" I gasped, looking up from the spot where the panel lay.

A small aperture had been laid bare; evidently a secret recess; and what it contained was clearly revealed to my gaze.

It was a folded paper.

Casting my eyes hurriedly over it I saw that it was a will—Rodney Gauntlett's will. Through a mass of blurred letters I gathered that by means of it he revoked all former wills; and then I lighted on these words, glowing, as they seemed, letters of fire:

"——all my real and personal estate, amounting at the present writing to three millions sterling, to Julia Gauntlett, otherwise known and designated by me as Julia Wyvern, my own true and lawful daughter——"

I could read no more. The words swam before my eyes.

What! Was I Rodney Gauntlett's only child? Was it a fiction that he had reared me out of the love he bore his old friend? What mystery was here? What could have prompted so strange, so cruel a course? And now, why did he seek to atone for all by securing to me a fortune vast beyond computation?

These questions crowded to my lips. The awe, the marvel, the mystery of what was passing confounded me. My only proof of the reality of all was the crackling of the paper I grasped in my hand. That was real, that and the cabinet from which I had taken it. Yes; and hark! The great bell of St. Paul's was chiming. Real enough, that. I stood and counted the quarter chimes; and then the first for the hour—One; the second—Two.

As the last echo died away, I glanced again at the will. In the act of doing so, and stooping my head for the purpose, I suddenly fell heavily forward with a crashing sound in my ears. A blow had been dealt from behind by an unseen hand, and under the force of it I dropped bleeding and senseless.

* * * * *

More than a week had elapsed before the sense of life returned to me. I was in my own bed, and Bridget's kindly face was bending over me. Pain racked my brow, and I was conscious of having suffered intensely. It was some time before I was permitted to ask questions, or to receive information as to what had happened. At length Bridget gratified my curiosity to an extent.

She informed me that my patron, Rodney Gauntlett, had died on the night to which I have alluded, at three minutes to two, as nearly as Bridget could calculate, she being then the only person in the house except myself. Her reason for fixing the hour was, that at three minutes to two—the time at which the house clock gave "warning"—she being startled by a strange noise, had gone into his room only to find him dead in his chair. While there, a sound overhead apprised her of my fall, and at the same moment St. Paul's struck two. On rushing up stairs, she had found me on the floor where I had fallen, as she supposed in hurrying to the sick man's aid, and with the back of my head bleeding.

I kept my own counsel. I said nothing to Bridget; nothing to the Doctor when he came. In the mean time I formed this further resolution—I would say nothing unless my impressions received some confirmation through subsequent events. One such confirmation they did receive—it was a very startling one. When Rodney Gauntlett's will came to be read, it was found that his fortune exceeded all belief. He had been money-grubbing and speculating all his life, but no one suspected that he had died worth—three millions of money! His will disclosed that fact for the first time. When I heard the words I fainted. Here was a corroboration of what I had discovered in my dream, or whatever it was, so strong that it utterly overpowered me. Unless I had read it in the paper I took from the Japanese cabinet, how could I have thought of that sum? Such a thing was beyond coincidence, and when I came to myself, I eagerly demanded a sight of the will. It was handed to me, and one glance dispelled all my illusions. It was not written on the paper I had seen, and it contained no mention of my relationship to the testator. My name was there, but only for an annuity of three hundred pounds for life. The bulk of the vast fortune was left in other ways, a very large slice falling to the share of the man I detested and had rejected, Hugh Dimsdale.

Time passed on. I had quitted the old house. All I have related had become a thing of memory. Bridget was dead. Hugh Dimsdale had gone I know not where—to the Indies I had heard, but neither knew nor cared. I was receiving my annuity, and enjoying a simple country life, over which the shadows of the past fell lightly. In the process of time I had almost persuaded myself out of the reality of what I had long held as the mystery of my life.

One winter evening an adventure occurred to me.

I was returning home from a long walk. Tired and anxious to reach my cottage before dark, I took a short cut through the field adjoining—a farm. In the field were several stacks of hay and corn, and as I passed these I saw that a group of persons evidently from the farm itself, were bending over some object lying on the ground. My curiosity was aroused. I quitted the path, and went toward them. As they moved aside on my drawing near, I saw that it was a man who was the object of their attention—a squalid man in the garb of a beggar. He was ill, haggard, starving—yet I could not mistake that face.

"Hugh Dimsdale!" I exclaimed aloud.

He shuddered as he lay, then looked up feebly, shading his eyes with a tremulous hand. With that hand he then beckoned me to his side. Too weak to speak aloud, it was only by drawing my ear towards his mouth that he could make me understand what he had to say. It took this form:

"Julia Gauntlett—for that is your true, right name—I robbed you of all. I did it. Yes, yes; no need to hide it now. I knew Gauntlett's last will was hidden in that cabinet—knew it from the first; knew its purport and strove to make you mine in consequence. Had you consented, we should have shared the old man's millions—you and I. You rejected me, and I had recourse to other means to get the later will destroyed, so that I might benefit by a former one under which I was entitled. I was in the house when he died, his life shortened by my means. I passed from his room to yours when I made sure of the old will which gave me so much. I came upon you as you read the will, in which he had acknowledged you as his child, and left you all. It was I who struck you down and secured that paper. I swear to you that this is the truth."

"But tell me," I cried, "what do you know of my father's motive in disowning me—O, my mother—"

"Nothing."

"And this other will?"

"Destroyed. Consumed in the flames. The fortune can never be yours."

They were his last words, spoken with his stiffening lips, and they were true. Without the will it was impossible for me to gain one penny more of my father's princely fortune than I now enjoy. The wealth he had designed as a recompense for the wrong he had done me—Heaven alone knows why!—had flowed into other channels, and could never be recovered. I had held the right to it for three minutes only, from the moment of his death—that in which he had appeared to me—until the villain's hand snatched it away. Only for three minutes out of a whole lifetime; but during that space my income exceeded that of any potentate in the world. It was at the rate of a million a minute.

◆

"You have a pleasant home and a bright fireside, with happy children sitting around it, haven't you?" said the Judge. "Yes, sir," said Mr. Tompson, who thought he saw a way out of difficulty. "Well," said the Judge, "if the happy children sit around the cheerful fireside until you return, they will stay there just forty-three days, as I shall send you up for that time."

◆

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself; that he may be a pilot and yet a cast-a-way.

The Detroit Way.

It was the second time he had accompanied the young lady home from one of those those little social parties which are gotten up to bring fond hearts a step nearer to each other.

When they reached the gate she asked him if he wouldn't come in. He said he would, and he followed her into the house. "It was a calm, still night," and the hour was so late he had no fear of seeing the old folks. Sarah took his hat, told him to sit down, and left the room to lay off her things. She was hardly gone before her mother came in, and dropping down beside the young man she said:

"I always did say that if a poor but respectable young man fell in love with Sarah he would have my consent. Some mothers would sacrifice their daughter's happiness for riches, but I am not of that class."

The young man gave a start of alarm. He didn't know whether he liked Sarah or not, and he hadn't dreamed of such a thing as marriage.

"She has acknowledged to me that she loves you," continued the mother, "and what ever is for her happiness is for mine."

The young man gave two starts this time, and he felt his cheeks grow pale.

"I—I haven't',—he stammered, when she said:

"Oh, never mind. I know you haven't much money, but of course you'll live with me. We'll take in boarders, and I'll risk but that we'll get along all right."

It was a bad situation. Hadn't even looked love at Sarah, and he felt that he ought to undeceive the mother.

"I hadn't no idea of—of'—he stammered, when she held up her hands and said:

"I know you hadn't, but it's all right.—With your wages and what the boarders bring in we shall get along as snug as bugs in a rug."

"But madam, but—but"—

"All I ask is that you be good to her," interrupted the mother. "Sarah has a tender heart and a loving nature, and if you should be cross and ugly it would break her down within less than a week."

The young man's eyes stood out like cocoanuts in a show window, and he rose up and tried to say something. He said:

"Great heavens! madam, I can't permit"—

"Never mind about the thanks," she interrupted. "I don't believe in long courtships myself, and let me suggest an early day for the mariage. The 11th of September is my birthday and it would be nice for you to be married on that day."

"But—but—but!"—he gasped.

"There, there, I don't expect any speech in reply," she laughed. "You and Sarah fix it up to-night, and I'll advertise for twelve boarders right away. I'll try and be a model mother-in-law. I believe I am good-tempered and kind-hearted, though I did once follow a young man two hundred miles and shoot the top of his head off for agreeing to marry Sarah and then jumping the county."

She patted him on the head and sailed out and now that young man wants advice. He wants to know whether he had better get in the way of a locomotive or slide off the wharf.—*Free Press.*

◆

WINNING WAYS.—A good story is told on Judge George Miller, of Jefferson City, which we believe, has never appeaed in print. The judge is a very successful politician, and at one time known to every voter in his district. Time, however, has faded the Judge's memory a little, although he will not admit it. He shakes hands with and pretends to know everybody.

He was holding court in Miller county, a short time ago, and was approached by a long, lubberly specimen of the Osage hills, who held out his paw and said:

"How d'ye do, Judge: you don't know me do you?"

"Oh, yes," said the Judge. "How is your father?"

Osager—"Oh he's been dead eleven years."

Judge—"Sure enough; but how is your mother?"

Osager—"Why she's been dead eighteen years!"

Judge—"Well how the devil are you? You ain't dead, I know!"

This brought down the crowd, which soon adjourned to the nearest grocery, to drink to the live man's health.—*Sedalia Bazoo.*

◆

A TRAMP.—Only a tramp. He came walking in, with a bundle of clothes and an odor of gin. Haggard and worn, with rheumatic pace, and the bloom of roses upon his face. On the waste paper basket he took a seat, and the table embellished he with his feet. He sat on genius without regret, and it got all the pressing 'twill ever get. Down, still down in the basket he went, till he lit on a pin that was slightly bent. Without delay he rose from his "sit," and talked profane history a little bit; then down stairs went my improvised friend, with the toe of my boot on his gable end. Kindly I helped him four steps at a bound, till he revolved out on solid ground. He shook his fist at our sanctum door, and made a few demonstrations more. Then, with his clothes and odor of gin, the tramp went off as he didn't come in.

◆

SIT AND SET, LAY AND LIE.—The two words "sit" and "set" are too much mistaken for each other. When a grammar class is asked for the first time if it is right to say "hens set," "the court sets," one half of them perhaps will vote one way and the other half the other. The Court means the Judge or Judges; the Judge sits, the Court sits, the jury sits, hens sit, birds sit. "Setting hen" is wrong; hens are not "setters" or pointers. Set requires an objective case; we set a chair, but we sit in it. There is a similar difficulty in the words "lie" and "lay." In families whose hens "set" every thing "lays," and all "lay abed." Lay means to place. We should say the book lies on the table; he lies abed; lies low; everybody lies, if you please' but nobody lays unless he has something to lay.

◆

A man who acquires a habit of giving way to depression is on the road to ruin. When trouble comes upon him, instead of rousing his energies to combat it, he weakens, and his faculties grow dull, and his judgment becomes obscured, and he sinks in the slough of despair. And if anybody pulls him out by main force, and places him safe on solid ground, he stands there dejected and discouraged, and is pretty sure to waste the means of help which have been given him.

Humorous.

A Boston editor said he wrote as plain as could be, "The sacred heavens around him shine," when the blarsted printer went and made it, "The scared hyenas around him shine!"

An unusual number of men are carrying their hands is their bockets, there being nothing in their pockets to interfere with this indulgence.

A Saratoga philosopher says a single woman as a general thing, can be told from a wife, and yet he has known many a girl to be taken for a wife.

The Detroit *Free Press* says when an old veteran in Cairo was asked to split his vote he replied: "How could I face the judgment Day with them angels knowin' that I'd gone back on the Democratic party?"

"Captain, me jewel," said a son of Erin, as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement whether, "have ye an almenik on board?"

"No, I haven't.

"Then, be jabers! we'll have to take the weather as it comes."

Brown, the other day while looking at the skeleton of a monkey, made a very natural quotation: "Ah!" said he, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

A good way to restore a man apparently drowned, is first to dry him thoroughly, inside and out, and then clap a speaking-trumpet to his ear and inform him that his mother-in-law's dead.

"Well, what is it that causes the saltness of the ocean?" inquired a teacher of a bright little boy. "Cod fish," was the quick reply.

A celebrated Judge, who stooped very much when walking had a stone thrown at him one day, which fortunately passed over him without hitting him. Turning to his friend he remarked, "Had I been an upright Judge that might have caused my death."

At a collection made at a charity fair a lady handed the plate to a rich man well known for his stinginess. "I have nothing to give," was his curt reply. "Then take something, sir," she answered; you know I am begging for the poor."

Mary had a little lamp,
'Twas filled with kerosene,
And Mary down the chimney blew,
And left this earthly scene.

Gone to meet her father, who drew his gun to him by the muzzle.

'You would be very pretty, indeed, 'said a gentleman, patronizingly' to a young lady 'if your eyes were a little larger.' 'My eyes may be very small sir, but such people as you don't fill them!'

Dr. Heimbold has brought suit against the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane and several parties who were responsible for putting him in it, for false imprisonment.

"How heavy you walk!" exclaimed Mrs. Mackwhack on hearing her husband tumbling up stairs the other night. "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whiskey up stairs with less noise I should like to see you do it!"

One day Jerrold was asked about the talent of a young painter, when his companion declared that the youth was mediocre. "The very worst ochre an artist can set to work with," was the quiet reply.

A letter was lately received at the Chicago post office, directed "To an Honest Man." The chief clerk sent it to the dead letter department, with the candid confession that the man did not live in Chicago.

"Can you inform me," said a student to the bookseller, "whether I can find anywhere the biography of Pollock?" "Yes, I dare say that you will find it in the "Course of Time."

An Irish paper, reporting the loss of a steamer, says, "The captain swam ashore; so did the stewardess. She was insured for five thousand pounds sterling, and was loaded with pigs."

It is said that a dog on a wrecked vessel did not show any solicitude about getting a place in any of the boats in which the passengers escaped. That was probably because he had a bark of his own.

An Indiana boy has written his name high up on the scroll of fame this time. His teacher wanted to know the number of zones. "Four," was the reply: "The horrid, the temperate and—the intemperate." He will enter the lecture field this fall.

A conductor on the Chicago and Northwestrrn Railroad recently kissed one of his lady passengers, a Miss McCracken. She resented his action, and instituted a suit against the railroad for damages on the ground that she was kissed by the whole company through the conductor, as agent. An Illinois jury awarded her $1,000, which is $83,33 from each director, or ten cents from each stockholder.

Max Adeler tells a new story, the gist of which is as follows: Bill Slocum was nominated for Mayor of Pencader, and one day, in a street conversation, he remarked, "I've got to win." He pronounced it, "I've got t'win," and old Mrs. Martin, over-hearing it imperfectly, went around and reported that Mrs. Slocum had got twins. The boys at once decided to serenade Bill, and that night they marched out to his house, with a band playing "Hail to the Chief," several ward clubs, some fire companies, a group of white-dressed girls in a wagon, a lot of banners, and plenty of enthusiasm. Bill made a speech about the canvass, and then there were shouts of, "Where's the twins?" "Hold e'm up to the window!" and the like. Bill said there was a mistake, but the band sarcastically played, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and the boys shouted louder for the twins. When the truth prevailed the assembly dispersed in disgust, and Bill was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls.

A MONKEY STOPS A RAILROAD TRAIN.—We learn from our genial friend, Conductor S. K. Slawson, of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, that a day or two since the train coming to this city was stopped by a monkey whilst in rapid motion. It seems that the train was bowling along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, when suddenly "down brakes" were sounded, the engine bell ringing vigorously at the same time, and the locomotive came to a stop as the brakesmen sprang to their posts. The conductor was rather mystified, and proceeded at once to investigate the matter. It was discovered that a monkey, which was confined in the baggage car, had broken loose and was amusing himself swinging on the bell-rope, and the engineer was thus signaled to stop. The explanation of the sudden stoppage occasioned much diversion among the passengers, and that monkey became quite a hero.—*Savannah News.*

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 8, 1875.

To the Readers of the "Columbian."

In resuming the Editorial chair of the COLUMBIAN, vacated by me over two years ago, I fully appreciate the responsibilities I incur, and the additional labor that will be imposed upon me. The best guarantee of its future policy, is its management when formerly under my control. It will be made a strong, active, aggressive Democratic journal; and will contain current, general and local news;—reading matter for the family circle, the business man, and the politician. It will be true to the traditions of the party, and follow the teachings of the wise and good men who founded our Government. Whilst true to the organization, it will not shield a dishonest Democrat, nor defame a meritorious opponent.

George E. Elwell is associated with me as Editor and Proprietor of the newspaper. As most of its readers know he is a gentleman of culture, high social standing, and possessing unusual ability and energy.

The recent Democratic successes in this and other states indicate that with proper effort we can secure the election of our candidates for Governor and State Treasurer in November, and thus pave the way to victory in the Presidential contest of next year. A well sustained county newspaper is the strongest agent in securing triumph, and we therefore appeal to the party for active support.

C. B. BROCKWAY.

With much diffidence I come before the public as associate Editor and Proprietor of the COLUMBIAN, for I am fully aware of the task that is before me in assisting to make this paper what it should be, a first class family journal. Our aim is to benefit the Democratic party, and for this object we shall give our time and attention and whatever ability we may possess; but without the co-operation of our friends throughout the county we cannot hope to succeed. By them must be solved the question as to whether the COLUMBIAN shall remain an efficent newspaper, worthy of the staunch Democracy of Columbia; from them must come that hearty support which alone can enable us to carry on the enterprize which we have undertaken. The former policy of the paper, under the able management of Capt. Brockway, has been indicated as its future course, and I can only say that I shall use every effort in my power to assist him in adopting and carrying out that policy which in the past proved itself the proper and successful one.

Our legal business will not be neglected by reason of our taking charge of the COLUMBIAN. One member of the firm, and both when necessary will constantly look after the interests of our clients.

GEORGE E. ELWELL.

Mr. Dieffenbach, as explained by him last week, was induced to relinquish his post as editor of the COLUMBIAN, by reason of the recent death of his wife making it necessary to place his young children under the care of friends in Clinton county, whence their mother came.

We know that it is with regret that he leaves the post which he had expected to occupy for years, and the people among whom he had intended to pass the remainder of his days.

It will be a matter of regret to his many friends in this county, and to the profession generally, that his pen, for the present at least, cannot be wielded for the cause in which he has spent his life, and especially at a time when editoral ability is in such great demand.

Our best wishes go with him, and our hope is that he may live long to aid our cause by his judicious advice, and that soon he may see the enemies he has so long fought, vanquished by an unbroken Democratic front which he has so much helped to strengthen.

Stereotyped Statements.

In looking over our Republican exchanges we notice that the charges against our candidates, our platform, and our party, appear simultaneously, and in the same language, with the same italics and exclamation points. Of course these leaders are manufactured at Republican head-quarters, and forwarded to editors of the Radical persuasion. They are published as original, and without examination. The result is that the Republican papers are edited by unknown and irresponsible parties. Assertions are made that are proven to be untrue, but the mischief has been done; the calumnies have spread, and no word of refutation is ever heard.

The charges against our candidates have been shown to be utterly false. Their legislative records have been misrepresented, and neither editors nor speakers have the manliness to tell the truth. A man who will lie for a political purpose, will for any other; and is not entitled to the confidence or respect of honest men.

Fisher, a blatant loyalist, late prosecuting attorney for the District of Columbia, who was removed from office by the new Attorney General has been arrested for stealing recognizance bonds from the archives, which he was selling to the interested parties under indictment, and also for stealing indictments and information against criminals. Truly a rare specimen of Radical loyal officials!

LET THE PEOPLE HAVE IT.—The Republican papers threaten us with Judge Pershing's record. Let them parade it.—No Democrat will have reason to be ashamed of it. It will show no speculations with the money of the State; no connection with treasury robbers: no sacrifice of the public good for private interest. It is a clean record throughout and will need no defense.

Judge Pershing has ever been the consistent and straightforward friend of laboring men. While in the legislature he voted for a bill which prohibited the practice of paying wages with store orders. The bill was introduced by Hon. Bernard Reily, a Democratic Senator from Schuylkill county and passed the legislature, but was vetoed by the Republican Governor, thus failing to become a law.

Now and Then.

When our nominee for Governor was a candidate for Judge in Schuylkill county, his war record, his votes in the Legislature, and his purity of character commended him to the Republicans and Labor Association in that county. The *Miner's Journal* then as now the leading Republican newspaper spoke of him as follows:

REPUBLICANS, READ AND REFLECT.—"The following is an extract from the *Legislative Record* of 1862, page 252:

Mr. Pershing, (on leave given) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That the House has heard with feelings of patriotic joy, the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson; and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy, who, by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

The above resolution, which was unanimously adopted, was the first of the character offered in the legislature of Pennsylvania during the Rebellion. *After such evidence, who will dare repeat that Cyrus L. Pershing was not a union war Democrat?—Daily Miner's Journal, October 7th*, 1872."

"We also give the following reasons why all parties should vote for Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing:"

"1st. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, of acknowledged legal ability, having been the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1869, he having been nominated without seeking for the office."

"2d. *He belongs to that class of Democrats who always sustained the union cause during the war. He encouraged enlistments, and aided in the raising of volunteers and bounties. He offered, advocated and had passed, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the first resolution recognizing the services of our gallant soldiers and sailors, as will appear by reference to the Legislative Record for* 1862, *page* 258."

* * * * *

"3d. *He has proven himself the firm, consistent, and steady friend of the laboring men, by his votes on the wages acts, the Tioga act, the money order act and all other just and proper measures for this worthy class of our fellow-citizens"—Daily Miners' Journal, Oct.* 1, 1872.

"Judge Pershing's record on the bench, where politics have not been allowed a seat, has been most excellent.—*Daily Miners' Journal, September*, 1875.

Repudiation.

The Republicans affect to believe that the Erie platform means the repudiation of our national debt. Not a line of it justifies the presumption. So far as the currency question is concerned we are more conservative than our opponents.

Here is Lancaster:

Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency, *adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country*, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

And here is Erie:

We demand that the volume of currency *be made and kept equal to the wants of trade*, leaving the restoration of legal-tenders to gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the country, and not by destroying them.

The real repudiators come from the ranks of our enemies, and we wish to give them a sample from Republican leaders in relation to the payment of the Five-Twenty Bonds.

THE FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

"*When the bill was on its final passage, the question was expressly asked of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and as expressly answered by him, that only the interest was payable in coin.*"—THADDEUS STEVENS.

"*If the bond-holder refuses to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds, he is an extortioner and a repudiator.*"—JOHN SHERMAN.

"*We should do foul injustice to the Government and to the people of the United States, after we have sold these bonds on an average for not more than sixty cents on the dollars, now to propose to make a new contract for the benefit of the holders.*"—OLIVER P. MORTON.

Comment is unnecessary.

A CONTRAST:—The commissioners of Schuylkill county—two democrats and one republican—were recently convicted of wilful misappropriation of the public funds. A motion for a new trial was at once made, but after being fully and ably argued, was refused, and Judge Pershing sentenced each of them, Patrick Conroy, Moses Hine and Valentine Benner, to two years imprisonment, $1,000 fine and to pay back the county's money which they had wasted. They were, too, at once removed from office, and their places filled by appointments by the court. This was done in an overwhelming democratic county, by a democratic judge, and prosecuted throughout by democratic officials.

Contrast this case with another we all remember, when three years ago a republican governor, within a few days of the election, opened the door of the penitentiary and freed two convicts whose false oaths as a consideration for their freedom, placarded broadcast over the country, might gain votes for the then republican candidate for governor, John F. Hartranft, now again before the people for the same office, who had rested for a year under a charge preferred by the oaths of these same convicts. How do you like the picture? Where, too, are the thousands of republican defaulters and corruptionists throughout the land. Look around, and you will find them in the front ranks, none of them molested for their crimes.—*Allentown Democrat.*

A memorial celebration in honor of Andrew Johnson took place in Nashville, on Saturday. It included a procession comprising thirteen divisions, composed of military, civic, trade and literary societies, which were two hours in passing the Capitol; and also an address in the Capitol by ex-Senator Fowler. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise; during the passage of the procession minute guns were fired; one gun was fired every fifteen minutes through the day and there was a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset. From seven to eight o'clock in the morning all the bells in the city were tolled. Business was generally suspended; all the public buildings and many stores and dwellings were draped in mourning, and it is estimated that thirty thousand people were in the streets. Letters of regret were read at the Capitol from Secretary Belknap, the Governors of New York, Maryland, Arkansas and Kentucky, ex-Governor Leitcher of Virginia, Hon. G. Welles of Connecticut, Adjutant General Townsend, Senator Merrimond; H. C. Carey of Philadelphia and others.

State Game Association.

This organization met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last.

The following resolutions was adopted:

Resolved, That the corresponding secretary be authorized to communicate with at least one representative gentleman in each county requesting them to organize protective associations and appoint delegates to the convention on November 18.

The temporary organization was ordered to be continued until November 18.

One of the objects of the state game association will be to draft a law for the consideration of the legislature which will modify and simplify the present mixed game laws.

A new name was given at the recent meeting of the British Association at Edinburg, to an old and well known disease. "Emotional asphasia," said a learned professor, "is a disease in which the patient, whenever he opens his mouth, speaks only nonsense."

The Boasted Honesty of the Bondholders.

According to the act of Congress passed at its last session, specie payments are to be resumed in this country in 1879. This legislation suits the National Banks and government bondholders The latter class it will be borne in mind pay no taxes of any kind, while the National Banks have large grants from the government to sustain their monopoly, which is intended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. To illustrate how the National Banking law works: Suppose A. B. and C. have one hundred thousand dollars and wish to go into the banking business. They take the one hundred thousand dollars and buy government bonds with it, which bonds they deposit with the government, and receive in return ninety thousand dollars in national bank notes, and then receive their charter and open the bank. How much money can these three capitalists make out of their money? The answer is as follows:

For the one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds which the government holds, the government pays A. B. and C. six per cent. interest, or	$6,000
The national bank notes, amounting to ninety thousand dollars, for which the bank pays the government no interest, are loaned out to borrowers for at least six per cent. interest, and in many instances eight and ten per cent are charged, but at six per cent, this sum of money would yield in one year,	5,400
Total,	$11,400

Thus under the National Banking law, one hundred thousand dollars invested without any banking at all, will make almost twelve per cent on the money, or $11,400 interest on $100,000 capital, and yet this large return, in the eyes of the bondholders and national banks, is not large enough, but specie payments are to be enforced four years distant, which means that the property of the working people now out of work will pass out of their hands and into the possession of the men of capital, who will buy it at a sheriff's sale at a mere song. Can there be any other conclusion unless they obtain work? The working people and their families must live, and to obtain food and clothing they will be compelled to raise money; they will be obliged to go to the capitalists, who will secure themselves by taking mortgages or judgments on their property. These liens being unpaid, measures at law will be taken by the leaders to get their money and thus the properties of thousands of industrious and thrifty families will be sacrified under the Sheriff's hammer, to pay the persons who loaned them the money. This terrible calamity can be averted by a repeal of the law, fixing a day for a return to specie payments, abolishing the odious national banking system, issuing more greenbacks and taxing government bonds.—*Reading Gazette.*

[Communicated.]

Tom. Chalfant and the Hiding Act.

To the Editors of the COLUMBIAN:

As Tom. Chalfant pours out a considerable quantity of spleen upon your humble servant in the last issue of his paper, I beg your indulgence for a small space in reply.

Through the paper I had asked him to explain why he failed to vote when the "Hiding act" passed, which enables Treasurer Mackey to amass millions of the people's money in the Treasury and pocket the interest, using it to corrupt elections and defy the people's ballots, besides enriching himself, &c. This was a fair question which any constituent had a right to ask without offence, and which any honorable representative would have felt bound and been glad to explain. Instead of giving explanation he scolds like a drab, saying I obtained my information from New York papers two years after the occurrence, &c. The fact is, I have not read a New York paper or looked into one in two years, or in ten years, and I did not refer to his culpable conduct before because he was not worth a reference until candidacy for re-election gave him some momentary importance. That he was a tool of the Treasury ring during his Senatorial career his acts demonstrate, and that he was nominated by their agent is equally well known.

His attack upon me is based upon the assertion that I charged too much for advertising the new Constitution. I will only say that I charged strictly in accordance with my published terms and at precisely the same rate that I charged Bloomsburg merchants and mechanics for the same kind of advertising. The job being a large one it made a large bill, perhaps more than I would have asked under different circumstances, but the terms of the blank affidavit furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth required the charge to be made at a regular rate. When I forwarded my bill I at the same time informed the Secretary that I was willing to take whatever amount was paid to other reputable papers of equal circulation. And that is all there is of that mare's nest.

But there is much difference in the action of Tom. and myself in reference to this matter. He obtained nearly as much as I did for the advertising in question, though his paper had only about one-third the circulation that mine had, and he therefore done only one-third as much work! Which, then, is guilty of charging exorbitantly? Another difference; my bill was paid only after legal approval by the proper officers, (Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer,) while his was paid by Mackey, as I am informed, before there was any law authorising the payment! Why?

Tom. sneers at me for being "old." Well, while age is certainly not discreditable, it is equally true that I am considerably *his* junior.

H. L. D.

THE CHANGE IS ALREADY NOTED.—The Philadelphia Evening *Chronicle* says, business has certainly undergone a revival since the Erie Convention. Everybody seems to be in better spirits. Merchants are more smiling and hopeful, and everywhere the spirit of business affairs is decidedly more encouraging. These healthful indications are, of course due to the generally prevailing impression that Pershing and Piollet are to fill the offices of Governor and State Treasurer, and that, as a matter of course, the affairs of the Commonwealth will be wrested from the hands of the Ring that have so long controlled them and be administered by honest and capable men. So far, so good.

The victory in California gives the Democrats a majority of States in the next Congress, so that if as is very improbable, there should fail to be a choice by the people in the Presidential election the Democratic party would be certain to choose the next President The second Congressional district in California, by-the-way, which we reported doubtful last week, elected the Republican candidate, which makes the delegation of the State in Congress stand three Democrats to one Republican, exactly the reverse of last Congress.—*Exchange.*

LEGISLATIVE REUNION:—This organization will meet at Harrisburg Nov. 10. It comprises members of the Legislature prior to 1851.

Political Notes from the Capital.

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE JOBS AND JOBBERS ON THE HILL. THOSE MISSING VOUCHERS, &C.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 1st, 1875.

One of the sinecure positions on the "hill" which will be consigned to a resting place amongst the things which were, when Judge Pershing assumes the duties of the gubernatorial office is that of "Superintendent of Public buildings and grounds," at least the position as it now is, with its ample opportunities of extravagant jobbing and fraud. The present incumbent is Capt. Wm. H. Patterson, who, to his credit be it said, is exercising the duties of his office with more circumspection than seems to have been the case with his predecessor, upon whose record we propose to let the light of day shine.

Upon an examination of the printed reports of the Auditor General it will be seen that large sums of money during 1873, 1874, and up to April of 1875 were granted on warrants to S. H. Walter, Supt. of Public Grounds and Buildings, and also that credits are given him for large amounts of money disbursed, but for what purposes, in detail, disbursed, a careful perusal of these reports fails to show.

As events lately transpiring have rendered an examinations of these accounts necessary the following statement of their condition and of developments in regard to them will doubtless prove of considerable interest to your readers at the present time. For a full understanding of the matter, we submit Mr. Walters account in full:

S. H. Walter, Supt., of Public Buildings and Grounds.

				Dr.
1873.	June	To	Warrants	$250,00
	July	"	"	600,00
	Aug.	"	"	600,00
	Sept.	"	"	300,00
	Oct.	"	"	500,00
	Nov.	"	"	900,00
	Dec.	"	"	650,00
1874.	Jan.	"	"	1,000,00
	Feb.	"	"	1,000,00
	Mar.	"	"	650,00
	April	"	"	800,00
	May	"	"	700,00
	June	"	"	2650,00
	July	"	"	1000,00
	Aug.	"	"	3000,00
	Sept.	"	"	1000,00
	Oct.	"	"	800,00
	Nov.	"	"	1200,00
	Dec.	"	"	1800,00
1875.	Feb.	"	"	1000,00
	Mar.	"	"	1000,00
	April	"	"	1000,00
				22,400,00

			No.	Cr.
1873.				
	Sept.	By disbursmts.	208	1,706,17
	Dec.	" "	285	2,057,10
1874.	Mar.	" "	397	2,686,26
	June	" "	506	4,004,80
	Aug	" "	33	2,000,12
	Sept.	" "	55	3,307,77
1875.	Mar.	" "	241	2,633,76
	Mar.	" "	242	2,723,16
	April	" "	289	562,93
				$21,742,96

The numbers "208," "285" &c., to the left of the amounts in the above record of disbursements taken from the *Ledger* in the Auditor General's office, refer to the pages of the day book where credits is given to S. H. Walters for each of the above amounts of disbursements, at the time the *vouchers* for the same were filed, without which vouchers no credits could have been lawfully given. Examining the day book we find an entry on each of the above dates for each of the above amounts in the style of the following which is the first entry:

September 1873.

"Seat of government Dr. to S. H. Walters Superintendant of Public Buildings &c., for amounts of disbursements $1,736,17"

There are in all nine entries of this kind as can be seen from the Ledger account above.

So the left of each entry, in the day book also, in their proper order are found certain numbers which refer to the itemized accounts and vouchers for the above amounts, being the numerical position which they occupy or should occupy among the miscellaneous accounts and vouchers for that month arranged in "bridle boards" in order and filed away in the cases, where, provided they are not misplaced, future reference can be had to them.

Referring to the vouchers filed for each month from September 1873 to April 1875, in search of the following numbers, which the day book shows are the vouchers, for the amounts expended by Walters during each of these months as they appear above, we find that they have disappeared in all manner systematic and mysterious, and that—too before the new Auditor General took his seat, but not before such charges as that for a walnut door, under the head of improvements, to the governors stable, had been usually noted and remarked upon by members of the Investigating committee and others. The following are the missing vouchers:

1873.	Sept.	No.	1213	for	$1706,17
"	Dec.	"	1407	"	2057,99
1874.	Mar.	"	395	"	2686,26
"	June	"	1261	"	4004,80
"	Aug.	"	1381	"	2000,12
"	Sept.	"	1472	"	3367,77
1875.	Mar	"	4422	"	2633,76
"	Mar.	"	444	"	272316
					$21,180,03

For April 1875 a credit appears upon the books for $562,93 cash refunded by the estate of Walters, but according to the Auditor General's books even this does not balance the account, for the warrants show that Mr. Walters drew $22,400,00, and giving him credit for $562,93 refunded, he has credit in all for but $21,742,96, leaving $657,03 unaccounted for. It is claimed however that Mr. Walter's account, *upon the books of the State Treasurer is squared.* A most suspicious circumstance, when taken in connection with the missing vouchers, which were the only records of the items, in detail, for which the above large sums of money were expended. How many more charges like the famous "walnut door" have gone from the gaze of the curious Tax-payers by the mysterious disappearance of these valuable papers, Time alone may tell.

N.

Whenever, by force of public opinion, any of the dishonest officials of the Government are compelled to resign, it is quite delightful to note the Christian-like complacency with which they lay down the baton of office. They are not only willing but eager to be relieved of the arduous duties of their positions, would have done so long ago, had they been assured their resignations were desired or would have been accepted. Delano is a case in point, and now comes his fellow-worker in iniquity, Indian Commissioner Smith, each giving expression to the same hypocritical utterances.

The famous trotter, American Girl, dropped dead in the first heat of a free-for-all race, at Elmira, on Saturday afternoon. She was 13 years old, was owned by William Lovell, of New York, and was valued at $25,000, that sum having been offered for her within a week. As soon as her death was known, "the band played a funeral dirge," and it is stated that the Driving Park Association of Elmira actually propose, should her body be left with them, "to erect a thousand dollar monument to her memory!"

Address of the Democratic State Committee. The Financial Issues. Evils of Bad Government.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to *fix a time* for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories; from the mines or furnaces; nor from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed; and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people, therefore, of this Commonwealth, who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agriculture and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should be consulted upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or in the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed She is rich in her mines and her manufactories and in the products of her soil. Her great stables have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of values. The system was not the offspring of Democratic legislation. It is claimed, by those who introduced it, as one of those necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, all our business transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man cought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this dasis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and ill-digested legislation on the question of specie resumption.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of tne present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been to strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratin party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the cuntry. Composed as the Democratic party is, in a large part, of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandom this idea. It will not. But that same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode and manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford even if it had the power, to march on to the object point over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion when they passed a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them"—they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no inflation in this part of the Erie platform; is is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in their business affairs. Commerce clamors for free trade. The people engaged in commerce carry on a traffic with all nations. They obtain and receive large profits. They can well afford to pay differences in exchange. Our mines, manufactories and agriculture want and can only prosper under protective revenue laws. Pennsylvania has always been a protective State and is so now, and she cannot dispense with this feature but with serious loss.

The commercial interests of Pennsylvania in common with the interests of the Western States, are identical in this particular, and their common destiny lies in the same channel. With the exception of Philadelphia, and which may be classed more as a manufacturing city, with a limited commercial marine, they have no ships upon the sea. Their trade and barter is at home. Their profits are comparatively small, and they are not in condition to meet sudden convulsions in the contraction of currency. The Western States have realized this state of affairs, and they have boldly assumed a position in which the Democratic party of this State has sustained them.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employd in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is sucessful; nor will they be in a much petter condition if the currency as contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou canst not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic land mark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal-tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the government—a policy that will speedily bring them to par with gold and interchangeable therewith.

We denounced the system of National Banking. We did so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely as her fiscal agents, over twenty millions a year in coin. As the government is responsible for the redemption of the notes they issue to those corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, toward the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be startled to be told, for they are in realtiy the taxpayers of the nation, that this bank note circulation has in ten years, since the close of the war cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been paid in gold raised by taxation, and which has been constantly sold by the banks for purpose of speculation affecting by its artificial and gambling quotations the prices, if not the values, of every thing consumed in the country.

We condemned, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of officers and the profligate system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public officers and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and in favoring an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the burthen of taxation: with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount.

This abuse of Federal power cannot be denied. It is known to the country and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the large sums of money set apart in the State Treasury, as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions has been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a crime of great enormity. The resolve of the Erie Convention charges openly: "That the conduct of the present State Treasurer, in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; not accounting for the interest received by him on the peoples money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archives of the Treasury Department to a legal constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of the severest condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already over-taxed people."

These are astounding charges, and the parties accused should put themselves on the defensive. Their silence is ominous.

As the resolves of the convention have gone forth to the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have placed upon this platform—and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth.

Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless Judge a moral and conscientious man. He is eminently fit for the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Colonel Piollett is worthy of your support. He is a plain intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. His rigid honesty is proverbial with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public monies' principal and interest, are safe in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally for private gain a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrung as they are from the hard blows and preserving industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated.

With candidates who are beyond all question properly selected; nominated outside of all political rings and combinations; selected because of their peculiar fitness, they should be triumphantly elected. Our political opponents concede that they are upright and honest men, and we know them to be such. Let us elect them.

The time has come for *change* in the management of the National and State affairs. And in that change is there any conceivable possibility that affairs can be placed thereby in a more deplorable condition than they are now? Our credit, our industries, and our moral reputation as a people are demoralized. It is to be hoped that profligacy bad management and embezzlemnt and official peculations have reached a point beyond which they may not further advance The tax-paying and tax-ridden people of this State have it in their power at the approaching election to relieve themselves from the sad condition in which they now are. Will they do it?

The campaign we are entering upon must be aggressive. We have no apologies to make and no bribes to offer. Reason must be our argument, and the people of this Commonwealth, who are deeply interested in a pure and economical administration of their affairs, must come to the rescue.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the puplic treasure in the bestowal of it upon their politeal friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in conducting the public affairs the trade and business of the country are prostrated; the iron mills are out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced, and the products of farm are at a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in cur industries stare us in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the great tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, and they cannot deny but that they are responsible for that want of prosperity which the people of this State are entitled to and of right ought to have.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT.
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

[*From the Farmer's Friend.*]

RECOGNITION OF FARMERS.—The political convention which assembled at Erie on the 8th of September last, had the sagacity, at the latest moment, to recognize the claims of the farmer, by placing in nomination for the office of State Treasurer, a representative of the class in the person of our worthy State Lecturer, Col. V. E. Piollet.

While it is not our province, as a general rule, to discuss the proceedings of political conventions, their platforms or nominations, yet in this case we may pe permitted to say a few words.

That the nomination for State Treasurer was entirely unsought by Brother Piollet we know from a conversation had with him four days previous to the meeting of the convention; and whether he will accept the honor tendered him we have not yet learned; but of this we feel assured, if he accepts the nomination and is elected by the people they will have a reformer for Treasurer who, in the administration of the affairs of his department, will be influenced by neither fear nor favor, and will know neither friend nor foe. We base this prediction upon a personal knowledge of the characteristics of the man.

We have not the right or inclination to advise members of our order to support this nomination. Each one will act for himself. Col. Piollet has been nominated by a Democratic Convention as a Democrat. That he is a representative farmer and a leading man in our order, may not assist him in the campaign, but it should not injure him.

Having said this much, we dismiss the matter from further consideration in our editorial columns. Our order is not political, and its organ will not advocate the claims of any party nominee for office.

Town elections were held Oct. 5, in Connecticut. Amendments to the state constitution changing the time of the State elections to the fall, making the terms of the governor and other State officers two years, and giving the legislature power to restore forfeited rights to an elector, were also voted upon. The returns indicate that these amendments have been carried by a large majority. The election for local officers seem to have had little significance, there being no material changes from those of last year. Under the local option law "no license" seems to have carried all the small towns, and license all the large ones.

The black Hills Commission have reached Cheyenne on their way home from the Red Cloud Agency. All attempts to obtain the Black Hills country failed, as the Indians "held out for fabulous sums." The Northern Indians are leaving the agency, and a bad temper prevailed among some of the bands.

The celebrated trotting mare, Goldsmith Maid, undertook to beat her best time, last week at the Southern Ohio fair, She only made 2:30, 2:24½ and 2:40½. Doble, her owner, said she was not in trim. So it would appear.

News of the Week.

Abraham A. Winegardner, a wealthy citizen of Williamsport, Pa., committed suicide on Saturday night by drowning himself in the canal.

Mr. Coleman, who is mentioned as Delano's successor, recently presented to the President a number of Holstein cattle, which have been shipped to the President's farm.

Grant for the first time had a chance to realize the dullness of trade, in selling his St. Louis farm stock. He finds a big salary, with perquisites, easier than a horse-farm.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon after his vacation yesterday to as large an audience as was ever assembled in Plymouth church. Nearly all the Beecher family were present.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4th.—The Swedish steamer, L. J. Bager, running between Lubeck and Copenhagen, has been burned in the Baltic. Twenty-four of the passengers and eleven of the crew perished. The steamer was a small one, and was built in 1858 at Gattenburg.

The Rev. Dr. Porteus, an Episcopal clergyman, and L. Benjamin, were drowned last week near Newport, R. I., while out sailing in a small boat. There was some suspicion of foul play, but Dr. Porteu's friends discountenance it. The body of Benjamin was washed ashore near Glen Cove Island, L. I., on Sunday night.

The members of the Canadian Institute have decided to hold the funeral of Gaibord on Friday or Saturday next. They will ask military protection on the occasion, "and a secret preparation is to be deposited in the grave which will render it dangerous for meddlers to attempt to disturb the body."

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Times* in its second edition to-day has a telegram from Shanghai in which it is said that Mr. Wade is still at Pekin. It is reported that Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, second secretary of the legation, will go to England with despatches. The details are unknown, but it is not believed that a final settlement has been reached. It is also announced that Mr. Wade has notified the British legation here that his negotiations at Pekin have averted immediate war.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.30
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.75
Oats "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00	per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75	" "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50	" "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00	" "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00	" "

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.
REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.
TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock.
COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.
AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg.
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

Democratic Meetings

Democratic meetings will be held as announced below. The Vigilance Committees will please see that the places where meetings are fixed are properly warmed. Two speakers will attend each meeting.

Buckhorn, at Detterick's hotel, Monday, Oct. 11.
Light Street, at brick school house, Monday, Oct. 11th.
Centre, at Shuman's hotel, Tuesday, Oct. 12th.
Montour, at Detterick's school house, Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Mount Pleasant, at Miller's school house, Saturday Oct. 16th.
Main, at Mainville, Saturday, Oct. 16th.
Scott, at Espy, Saturday, Oct. 16th,
Orangeville, Monday, Oct. 18th.
Jerseytown, Monday, Oct. 18th.
Fowlersville, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.
Franklin, Tuesday, Oct. 19th.
Locust, at Yeager's hotel, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.
Mifflin, in school house, Wednesday, Oct. 20th,
Rohrsburg, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.
Centralia, Thursday, Oct. 21.
Stillwater, Thursday, Oct. 21st.
Eyer's Grove, Thursday, Oct. 21st.
Foundryville, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Beaver, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Iola, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Jackson, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Benton, Monday, Oct. 25th.
Sugarloaf, at Ezekiel Cole's, Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

The above will be evening meetings and will commence at 7½ o'clock. Where no building is named the members of the standing committee will see that a place is procured. Places not provided for will be filled by writing to the chairman of the County Committee. By order of the Standing Committee,

W. J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.—The office formerly occupied by Mr. Dieffenbach, in the second story of the COLUMBIAN Building is for rent. The sanctum has been changed to the law office of Brockway & Elwell. tf.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. TOWANDA Boots a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and Best in all respects in the county
Oct. 8,'75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

E. R. IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsbur, Pa. Oct.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF C. B. BROBST, DECEASED.
In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.
The undersigned, Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrator of C. B. Brobst deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 5, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. GEO. E. ELWELL,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875,-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP,
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Swisher, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to D. A. Watson, of Madison township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. D. A. WATSON,
Oct. 8,'75-6t Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased,
The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of J. B. Knittle and O. D. L. Kostenbauder, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Catawissa, on Tuesday, November 9th, 1875 at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. W. H. ABBOTT,
Oct. 8,'75-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ADAM HILL, DECEASED.
The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Stephen Hill, Administrator of the estate of Adam Hill, late of Centre township, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on the fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same. E. R. IKELER,
Oct. 8,'75—4w Auditor.

LOUIS BERNHARD,
Dealer in
ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Watches and Jewelry,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.
Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks.
FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING
Promptly Executed.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

J. H. MAIZE,
Dealer in
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
All kinds of
Dried Fruits,
Canned Fruits,
DRIED MEATS, HAMS,
Fresh Fish, Mackeral and Cod Fish,
SYRUPS
AND
MOLASSES,
COAL OIL,
And the Largest
General Assortment of Groceries
TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTY
At the
MAMMOTH GROCERY
Cor. Main and Center Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1875—

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.
The undersigned, Auditor to distribute fund in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate. F. P. BILLMYER,
Bloomsburg September 17, 1875-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MAUS, DECEASED.
The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Thomas J. Vanderslice, Administrator, with the will annexed, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. ROBERT F. CLARK,
Bloomsburg, Sept. 17, '75-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.
JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON,
Aug. 27, '75-6t. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.
Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John H. Hetler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay. JOHN H. HETLER,
Aug. 16-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF RICHARD F. KELLER, DEC'D.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Richard F. Keller of Centralia, Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel L. Keller Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Sept. 20, 1875.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Hoagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has take upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Hoagland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated.
MARTIN GASS,
Sept. 3-4t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.
OF
Valuable Property.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, Administrator of Richard F. Keller, late of Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale at the Public House of J. B. Klinger, in Roaringcreek, in said county, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.
Commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of timber land, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Mowery, Daniel Gearhart, Franklin L. Shuman, and others, containing
150 ACRES,
All Timber Land, consisting of White and Pitch Pine White and Rock Oak Timber, lying within 1½ miles of the Catawissa railroad.
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi of said sale.
SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Roaringcreek, Sept. 22, 1875—ts

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Subscribers who have paid the retiring editor of the COLUMBIAN in advance will be credited with the amount on the books of Brockway & Elwell. The new firm will also fill all advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

All contracts made by Mr. Dieffenbach for advertisements, and pre-paid subscriptions will be carried out by the present proprietors of this paper. Business cards in the directory will be continued, at the old rates, unless otherwise ordered, and will date from Oct. 1st, 1875. Indebtedness to the COLUMBIAN on any account from July 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1875, will settle with Mr. Dieffenbach. Persons desiring to stop their paper, if any, and those wishing to subscribe or to have their post office changed, will please notify us at once. The paper will be continued to old subscribers unless otherwise ordered. Owing to the great amount of work incident upon taking charge of the office we have not had time to change the dates on the printed directions. Next week they will be changed to Oct. 8th, 1875.

Rev. H. H. Hewett and wife, after an absence of two months in Europe, returned to their home in Sunbury last week.

County fairs and horse-races are having a large run this season. Gov. Hartranft is on exhibition at most of them.

On account of the approaching election we are compelled to devote an unusual amount of space to the discussion of political questions.

William O. Butler, Esq., of Danville is an independent candidate for prothonotary in Montour county. George W. Miles is the regular nominee.

The Northumberland Baptist Association held its fifty-fifth anniversary at Berwick recently. The attendance was large and the best of feeling prevailed.

We have secured the services of an excellent corps of workmen, and are prepared to do all kinds of job work in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates. Send in your orders.

Mortgages, Deeds, Bonds, Notes, Justice's Forms, and blanks of all kinds for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Also a lot of bound school orders. 25 lb paper sacks, for buckwheat flour, 3 cents each.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic mass meeting was held in Allentown last week. The meeting was addressed by Hendrick B. Wright, ex-Mayor Vaux, Daniel Kalbfus and Capt. C. B. Brockway.

An advertisement tells its own story. It makes no mistakes, as a solicitor might do, and states exactly what the merchant wants to say, neither more nor less. Advertisements are honest and faithful servants.

Judge Lowrie, of the Crawford judicial district, has made an order of Court that no attachment should be issued against any witness who has not been paid the mileage and one day's fees in that capacity.

Dr. J. R. Evans is pushing forward his new house on the site of the old Third Street Academy, with rapidity. When completed it will be a handsome and convenient residence, creditable to the builder and the town.

Baltzer Leacock shot, last Saturday, six fine snipe, four rail and a teal. He was absent but three hours, and was at no time more than half a mile from town limits. Pretty fair shooting, we should say.

The Republican organs are abusing our candidate for Governor because he does not resign his position as Judge. They fail, however, to allude to the fact that Hartranft held on to the office of Auditor General when he ran for Governor in 1872.

If any subscribers either in town or out fail to get their papers at the proper time they will confer a favor on us by informing us of the fact at once. We have been altering our lists and it may be that some have been omitted unintentionally.

Owing to the illness of Judge Elwell, the adjourned court appointed for October 5th was continued until the 18th. The Habeas Corpus case of Samuel Bogart was also continued until next Monday. Judge Elwell is convalescing and expects to be about again in a few days.

Col. Piollet arrived in town on Monday evening on his way to address the Grangers of Centre township. As soon as his presence became known a large number of citizens, irrespective of party, called on him at the parlor of the Exchange Hotel. He was serenaded by the Bloomsburg band, and responded in a brief speech, which was well received.

ANOTHER SNAKE.—William Slaubach of this place brought to town a live rattlesnake which he captured in Shickshinny valley last Wednesday, which sported twelve rattles and measured forty inches in length. It was exhibited in several places in town by Mr. Wm. Williams and Mr. Slaubach in a manner that would do justice to Dan Rice, the hog trainer.—*Berwick Independent.*

Reader, do you know that if you spoil a stamped envelope while addressing it you can get the value in stamps by presenting it at any post office? Fact!—*Exchange.*

The stamp can be removed from a spoiled envelope by the warmth and moisture of the tongue applied to the back. Money can sometimes be saved by the use of that unruly member, but not always.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the fact that there is now every reason to believe we are to have a complete and detailed survey of Columbia county. This is a need we long have felt, for many reasons. Columbia county has all the facilities both for manufacturing, business and farming that are needed to make the county larger in population and stronger in point of wealth. All we need is a proper showing and a desirable circulation to secure the desired end. We believe this to be the true means of developing the resources of our county. C. F. Jewett, the projector of the enterprise, although a young man has had extensive experience as practical engineer and draughtsman. He is now engaged in revising the surveys. We hope every one will take an active interest in this enterprise.

The Charley Ross case is brought up again by a letter written to Mr. Ross by one Nelse Booth, who states that he helped abduct the child and that Charley is now in England, with a band of gypsies. Booth gives Mr. Ross full instructions where to find his son. A man by the name of Baker, is referred to in Booth's letter, whom Mr. Ross took steps to find. He says that Booth is a disreputable character, but now Baker has disappeared, and has not been seen since the 18 ult. London and Irish police have been put on the track of the parties referred to by Booth, but no one is sanguine of success. One gentleman believes it to be a cruel canard and thinks Nelse Booth and Baker are one and the same person.

The address of the Democratic State committee will be found on our second page. It is a plain and comprehensive document, and places the issues of the campaign squarely before the people. It should be carefully perused by every voter.

Charles Reay, a brakeman on one of the Pennsylvania coal trains, was killed near Lime Ridge last Wednesday night. It is supposed he fell off the train, as he was dead when found. His body was sent to his home in Sunbury.—*Index.*

The Democrats of this place organized a club last week by the election of R. F. Clark, Esq President; R. R. Little, Recording secretary, Frank Billmyer Corresponding Secretary, and W. B. Koons, Treasurer. Clubs should be formed *at once* all over the county, for the party means business this year, and must have organization.

The following officers were installed in Van Camp Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Bloomsburg, on Saturday evening last. N. G., M. P. Lutz; V. G., David Wenner; Assistant Sec'y, J. S. Phillips; S. W., H. H. Rutter; J. W., Peter Knapp; R. S. to N. G., W. W. Barrett; L. S. to N. G., Robert Stiff; R. S. S., A. F. Slayman; L. S. S., B. Bluett; R. S. to V. G., J. Townsend; L. S. to V. G., J. Penman; C., H. G. Phillips; I. G., W. J. Smith; O. G., B. Edwards.

The Sunbury *Gazette* credits the COLUMBIAN with an item stating that the Rev. N. S. Buckingham authorized us to say that his name was put to the call for the "political Temperance convention" without his consent and against his wishes, and that he repudiates the movement. Mr. Buckingham denied this authority in a letter read before that convention, and as the present editors of this paper have no interest in this dispute, they do not wish to be held responsible for the mis-statements of the Bloomsburg *Republican.* Look again, Mr. *Gazette!*

If the large boy who lost the most important part of his trowsers in an unsuccessful attempt, last Monday night between twelve and one, to steal peaches from a tree in a front yard on Iron street, will call upon the lady who "grabbed" him as he was disappearing over the fence, he can have the patch he left behind. And if the small boy, in the same business, who cried "hist" will accompany the large boy and be introduced the lady will be glad to make his acquaintance.

Also, if that one of the two men trying to rob a neighboring hen-roost, who felt the brick on his back, will call upon the lady who threw it, she will present him with a bottle of liniment.

She always sleeps with one eye and both ears open, and tramps may as well beware of the vicinity.

THE GRANGERS IN COUNCIL.—On Tuesday last the Grangers of Centre township met at Conner's grove. The day was fine and the attendance large. Mr. Sharrets spoke first, and delivered a carefully prepared speech. Dinner was then served to all in attendance, and there were many baskets of fragments after all had eaten their fill. Col. Piolett then addressed the audience in a speech of some length, setting forth the necessity of the organization, its purposes and aims. In no sense was his speech a political one. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Cattel of Berwick, whose remarks were original and full of humor. He demonstrated clearly that preachers are a necessity, and lawyers an abomination. He made no allusion to Beecher. The meeting was a grand success, and Centre has done itself credit.

Reader, have you ever seen a fish-hawk dine, or rather get the viands for his dinner?

If not, you have missed a sight worth seeing. As he poises over the water with an occasional lazy motion of his wings, you would hardly imagine that he was desirous of gratifying a decidedly ravenous appetite. Slowly he sails in graceful curves, his wide stretched wings barely moving, till his keen eye discovers a fish near the surface of the water beneath. In an instant his broad pinions are folded and like an arrow he darts down on the unsuspecting prey, and in another moment he rises with the struggling victim in his strong claws. Slowly he soars until he reaches the height from which he precipitated himself, and then shaking the water from his feathers betakes himself to the solitude of the woods for a comforting meal.

We know of a man on Third street who is death on rats. In order to exterminate the species he set a machine about the size of a young bear trap in his cellar one night, and awaited results. Before morning the thing went off and his prey was caged. At the earliest appearance of sunlight he arrayed himself for the impending conflict. A bag, a gun, a stove-poker, an axe and a potato masher were placed in readiness for immediate use, and the trap was brought forth. Cautiously the bag was placed over the mouth of the machine, heroically the masher was raised, and then the trap was opened, and if some one had not recognized the caudal appendage of his young hopeful's pet kitten as it leaped into the net there would have been great wailing and gnashing of teeth in about two minutes. He says now he knew it was a cat all the time.

We have upon our table a late publication of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, entitled "Jonah, the self-willed Prophet," a practical exposition of the book of Jonah, with a translation and exegetical notes, by Rev. Stuart Mitchel, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bloomsburg, Pa. We cannot better express the object of the work than in the words of the preface. "The translation here offered aims not so much at giving a definite interpretation to the text, as at putting the reader of English as nearly as possible in the same position as the reader of Hebrew. The notes are meant partly to justify the variations of the translations from the authorized versions; partly to present interesting points of etymology and idiom; and partly to contain explanations, authorities and references which might seem to interrupt too much the course of a practical exposition. The exposition seeks to fill as consistently as possible the brief outline of narration given by the text, and to aid the reader in deducing the lesson legitimately connected with it."

The work will be found interesting to all lovers of Biblical literature, and invaluable to the Sabbath school teacher.

For sale by Geo. A. Clark, bookseller and stationer, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Bloomsburg ought to be and we trust it is very greatly interested in the rebuilding of the Normal School boarding hall. There is no enterprise which has given our place so much eclat and aided in our general development so much as that has done. Its conspicuous position and beauty commanded the attention of every passer-by, and received favorable consideration. Its destruction was a great calamity, but not an unmitigated one because its rebuilding will cause to be expended here, within the next few months at least $50,000. All this will circulate among us here, and what our citizens may give in the erection of the new building will come back to them at once, with other money coming from the Insurance Companies and from the State.

Nor should it be forgotten that during the last year the money brought into this town by the School has been more than $25,000. It is not hard to see why Bloomsburg is improving, why new buildings are in process of erection, and old ones being repaired and refitted.

It is that which has kept us employed while other towns have stagnated. Let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and urge with his means, his voice and influence the pushing forward and completion of the new building. There is no expenditure of money which will yield a larger income. Year after year the school will increase; year after year the expenditures amongst us will double up; and every branch of trade and industry will be benefitted, increased and remunerated.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

VAN CAMP, Col. Co., Pa., Sept 28, 1875.

EDITORS OF COLUMBIAN: The Sunday School Convention of Columbia county was called to order by the president, Rev. Stuart Mitchel, at 10:30 this morning.

Secretary, Prof. M. W. Nuss.

A large number of delegates were present. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier. Music, "Revive us again," by the choir. Opening address, by the President.

The following committees were appointed:

On business—Rev. A. Houtz, John C. Wenner, and Miss Kate Ammerman.

On nominations—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, John Beishline and C. B. White.

On resolutions—A. C. Smith, Rev. S. Mitchel and Mrs. Houtz,

The President then addressed the convention. Subject—"Requisites in the Sunday School.

Music—"The Saints Sweet Home," by the choir.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order by the President, who read from 13th chapter of St. John. Prayer offered by Prof. M. W. Nuss, and music, "Coming, yes, we're coming," by the choir.

An exercise for the children, subject—animals of the Bible, by Rev. S. Mitchel.

"Who should select the sunday school teacher?" was discussed by A. C. Smith, Revs. T. F. Hoffmeier, Gust and Houtz.

Music—"Little Children, you may Come"—by the convention.

Rev. N. Spear then addressed the children. Subject—"As we sow we shall reap."

EVENING SESSION.

Opening prayer by Rev. S. Mitchel.

A. C. Smith opened discussion on "Duties of teachers toward the pastor, the superintendent, the scholar and the uncared-for youth," followed by Revs. A. Houtz, N. Spear, H. W. Hoffmeier, S. Mitchel, Prof. Nuss, C. B. White and David Laubach.

Music, "Traveling on," by the choir.

Sept. 29—Morning Session.

The convention called to order by the President.

Chant, by the choir.

Prayer offered by Rev. H. W. Hoffmeier.

The Convention was resolved into a teachers' meeting, Rev, T. F. Hoffmeier conducting the exercise. Lesson, St. John 17:7—14.

The question, "How should Superintendents be chosen," was answered by Rev. S. Mitchel, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier and A. C. Smith.

Rev. N. Spear moved that the Convention hold its next annual session at New Columbia, which was agreed to.

"The advantages and disadvantages of the country schools" was discussed by Rev. S. Mitchell, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Prof. M. W. Nuss, John C. Wenner, C. B. White, A. C. Smith, W. H. Ford and Peter Laubach.

Rev S. Mitchel read an article from the *Western Recorder.*

AFTERNOON SESSION

Opened with music, "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," by the convention. Prayer by A. C. Smith.

Prof. M. W. Nuss addressed the Convention. Subject, the collections in the Sunday school.

Rev. A. Houtz organized and conducted a normal class. Lesson, St. John 18:33—38.

Lesson on Biblical geography and travels in the Holy Land, by Rev. S. Mitchel.

Music, "Bless the Lord, O my Soul" by the choir.

The report of J. M. Harman, delegate to the State Convention, was read by the Secretary, and on motion was received and filed.

The committee on nominations reported as follows:

For President, Rev. A. Houtz; for Vice President, A. C. Smith; Secretary, M. W. Nuss; Treasurer, H. C. Bittenbender; Exec. Committee, Rev. N. Spear, Mrs. Kate Conner and Miss Kate Ammerman: Delegates to State Convention, Rev. S. Mitchel, Peter Laubach and John C. Wenner. All were elected.

Committe on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the citizens of Van Camp and vicinity for their hospitality in entertaining the members of the Convention; and to the choir for the excellent music furnished.

Committee on business reported as follows;

Your committee would recommend that the 17th of October be observed as a day of prayer for our Sunday schools, and that the following order be observed.

1. That during the morning hour between 7 and 8, all teachers engage in private prayer for God's blessing upon their labors.
2. That where it is practicable the opening of the Sunday school be preceded by the teachers meeting together for prayer.
3. That the regular services of the sanctuary pertain to the Sabbath school cause.
4. And that all families who hold family worship remember the Sunday school especially in their prayers.

Music, "There is a Happy Land," by the convention.

EVENING SESSION.

Opening prayer by Rev. S. Mitchel.

Subject, "How the family and Sunday school may co-operate," opened by John C. Wener, folby Revs. T. F. Hoffmeier and S. Mitchel.

Music, "Gathering Home," by the choir.

"The responsibilities and duties of parents to their children," was discussed by H. C. Bittenbender, A. C. Smith, Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, M. W. Nuss, Rev. S. Mitchel and Peter Laubach.

Music, "Good Night," by the choir.

Parting words by the President.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," by the convention.

Benediction by Rev. A. Houtz.

Thus ended one of the most interesting conventions of the Columbia county Sunday School Convention.

The attendance at all the sessions was large, the church being filled, aisle and benches. I am indebted to the Secretary for reference to his minutes for the foregoing report. Yours, &c.,

J. W.

ELEGANT SUITS,
Latest Style,
In Ready Mades,
at D. Lowenberg's.

At C. C. Marr's is the place to buy goods cheap for cash.

Russel will open his Winter trade in Oysters on October 13th.

I. W. Hartman's for Butter and Eggs.

Lutz & Sloan have the Largest Stock of Dress Goods they ever opened consisting of Black Alpacas, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Plaids, &c., &c., at prices to suit everybody.

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,
Rubbers, Rubbers, Rubbers,
Heavy, Fine and Superfine,
At prices to suit everybody at McKinney's, 2nd door below the Court House.

SHOT only 10 cts. per pound at J. Schuyler & Son's New Hardware Store.

Yak and Guipure Laces, Worsted Fringes, and a great variety of Dress Trimmings, with a large stock of Notions, such as all ladies like, very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

A splendid variety of Women's and Children's Shoes just received at E. M. Knorr's.

No more trusting at C. C. Marr's.

Go to RUSSELL's for your Groceries. He sells for cash and and produce and will not be undersold.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
Fine French Kid,
Fine Castor Beaver,
Fine Velom Driving Gloves,
Fine Buck Driving Gloves,
An Elegant Stock just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Don't fail to call and pay C. C. Marr.

Where did you get that nice dress? At I. W. Hartman's.

Those No. 16 Shoes are still at McKinney's Shoe Store, and the party that ordered them will please call at once or they will be sold in sections or otherwise.

SOMETHING NEW.—A. C. Philips has opened a Book and Stationery Store in G. W. Sterner's new building. Give him a call.

Don't ask any credit at C. C. Marr's, as you will be refused.

Farmers, you can buy as cheap of Clark & Wolf with butter and eggs as for cash. They make no distinction.

Appleton "A" Muslin 10 cents per yard and Fruit of the Loom and Hill Semper Idem both yard wide Muslins 12 cents per yard by the bolt at Lutz & Sloans.

G. W. Correll has just received a splendid lot of Looking Glasses and Furniture which will be sold cheap for cash.

Fresh arrival of Blankets, Lap Robes, and Buffaloes, Buffalo Lining and Border. Panic prices at C. S. Furman's.

Printers say it pays to use their ink and Clark & Wolf use it to let their trade know they now have in their Large Fall Stock at prices lower than ever sold at before by them.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Fine Dress Shirts,
Percale Shirts,
Fine Chevoit Shirts,
Boy's Shirts,
The only reliable fitting Shirt is at D. Lowenberg's.

New Grocery Department at I. W. Hartman's.

Lutz & Sloan have thirteen pieces of Water Proof ranging in price from 75 cents to $1.60 per yard.

People coming to the Fair who are in need of Boots or Shoes can find the best variety at E. M. Knorr's.

Stoneware at I. W. Hartman's.

An elegant line of Gent's Underwear,
Pure Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Medicated Flannel Fine all Wool,
Canton Flannel,
Childrens and Boy's Merino Pants and Vests at D. Lowenberg's.

TO THE LADIES.—You will find at Clark & Wolf's a great variety of Dress Goods such as Alpacas in Black or Brown, Cashmeres in all colors, plain and plaid from 25 cents to $1 per yard.

Large variety of Mens and Boy's Kip Boots just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Calico, 8 cts., 9 cts. and 10 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Beaver Cloth at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00 per yard, Water Proofs at lowest prices, Flannels in all colors and prices with lots of other Goods at very low prices at Clark & Wolf's.

You can get Cotton Flannel at Lutz & Sloan's for 10 cents per yard and upwards and Wool Flannel from 20 cents per yard to 75 cents.

Men's Fancy Slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

150 pairs of Wool Hose at I. W. Hartman's, 20 cents to $1.00.

Appleton "A" 10 cents per bolt Hill and Fruit Muslins, 1 yard wide 12 cents a yard per bolt, and other Muslins very cheap. Our stock of Domestic Goods is full. CLARK & WOLF.

$4.00 will buy you a nice set of White Dishes at I. W. Hartman's.

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles,
Lowest Prices,
Largest Stocks,
At D. Lowenberg's.

Men's Calf Boots, best in market for $5.00 at E. M. Knorr's.

When you come to Town be sure and look at Clark & Wolf's stock for their prices will be low and their goods are in great variety and prices.

NEW GOODS, New Goods. All kinds just received at E. M. Knorr's.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL's, Main street.
tf-25

The constant increase in sales of the Singer Sewing Machines in 1875 (when they sold two hundred and forty-one thousand machines in one year) shows that families have learned their real merits and advantages over all others, and buy two thousand a week more Singers than of any other make. They having received the first premium by the regularly appointed and competent judges at a former Fair of this county the machines will this year be shown at the office in the Opera House where as good or better work will be done than by any machine on the Fair ground. Oct. 8 2w

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL's.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Don't be worried and anoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

Wanted, a man to work on coats, also girls to work on pants and vests, for Wm. Morris & Co.

The Columbia county Fair will pe held at Bloomsburg, October, 13, 14, and 15. The prospects for a grand exhibition are flatering. Excursion tickets will be issued on all the different railroads leading to this place. 2t

Wm. Morris & Co., at their new store in the Exchange block, have just received a grand stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Clothes, Cassimeres, &c., all of which are offered to the public or will be made up to order at the most reasonable rates.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK, Proprietor.
March 19,'75-1y

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.—It is a conceded fact that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some stregthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure thay have prescribed it instead of ale and porter. This wine is principally sought for by mothers who have nursing infants as the best supply medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Marriages.

BELLES—SANTEE.—In Benton at the residence of Cornelius Shultz, Oct. 5, 1875, by Rev. J. M. Barder, Mr. Issac Belles, of Fishingcreek township, to Miss Frances E. Santee, of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, heart-burn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm, can be had of your druggist, ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. E. F. Kunkel Philadelphia, Pa.

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AN IMPORTANT FACT.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhœa, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptoms, instead of removing them. The Bitters, on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulency, nausea, headache and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient, they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin shallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts Phila.

And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

THE GREAT ANTI-PERIODIC

The certainty and promptitude with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquer the most obstinate cases of malarial disease, and the complete protection which they afford the system against the miasmatic poison which impregnates the air of low-lying, marshy localities stamp them as the foremost of American antiperiodics. Wherever on this continent fever and ague is a regular visitant—in the bottom lands of the South, the new clearings and mining districts of the West, and in all localities in the Eastern and Middle States where malaria prevailes, the Bitters are recognized as the only true specific for the disease, and its most reliable preventive. They are, moreover, a safe and agreeable as well as a certain remedy, and on this account are immeasurably superior to the preparations of quinine, arsenic bismuth, and other mineral poisons mistakenly administered as curatives for maladies caused by miasma, and which if persisted in work irreparable injury to the constitution.

Unfortunately, fever and ague, and the other febrile complaints generated by miasma, are not the only evils which result from it. A great variety of disorders are superinduced by the irritation which it causes. Among these are neuralgia rheumatism, gout, periodical headache, palpitation, painful affections of the spleen, and various derangements of the stomach. When traceable to malaria, the above affections are apt to assume, like the disease which originated them, an intermittent type; that is to say they recur at regular intervals. Hostetter's Bitters, however, obviates them all, by banishing the miasmatic virus from the system.

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THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union. "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1838, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILL,
ESPY, PA.
STOUT & BREISCH, PROPRIETORS.
General dealers in Flour, Grain, Feed, &c. Custom done to order. Sep.-2m

NORMAL HALL LETTING.

THE TRUSTEES of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg will receive proposals until Wednesday, October 13th, 1875, for the REBUILDING OF THE BOARDING HALL of said institution, recently destroyed by fire. The building is to be of brick four stories high, 162 feet front by 42 in depth, and a wing attached 50 by 42 feet. The foundations will be prepared by the Trustees and the material on hand is to be used. From and after Monday, October 11, complete plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of the Bloomsburg Banking Company. Information will at any time be given by calling on the undersigned or either of them. Cash will be paid as the work progresses.

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
L. B. RUPERT,
E. MENDENHALL,
Building Committee.
Sep. 29-2t.

SHERIFF'S SALES

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lands of A. Snyder, on the west and east by the same, on the south by the L. & B. R. R. Co., containing two acres more or less, whereon are erected a planing mill and all machinery and out-building and two dwelling houses. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. Snyder & Co.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VITUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at two o'clock, p. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Joseph Heckman and others on the north, of Peter Hazenbuch, on the east, of James Lake on the south, and of heirs of John Robison, deceased, on the west, containing about eighty-six acres more or less, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, a bank barn and out-buildings with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Creveling.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain messuage of land situate in the village of Light Street, on the east side of a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, bounded by the public road aforesaid, lands of George Shug, George John, Peter White and Matthew McDowell, containing 7 acres and 12½ perches of land, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of F. P. Kelley.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: The following described building and lot of ground of James Jennings, to-wit: Located on a lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded as follows: on the east by Paxton street, on the north by property of George Jones, on the west by land of the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co., on the south by lot of James McCullough, it being a frame stable sixteen feet front by twenty-five feet deep and fifteen feet high. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Jennings.

MICHAEL GROVER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How 'tis done," sent free. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
jy1,7-tf

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures dyspepsia, debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, boils humors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of the remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark). Sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

FOR SALE!

A Very Desirable Town Property!

A very desirable Town Property situated on the north-east corner of 5th Avenue and Centre street is now offered for sale on favorable terms. The lot is 150 feet front on 5th Avenue and 100 feet front on Centre street, and contains a large number of apple, peach, pear and plum trees, young and vigorous and in good bearing condition, as also apricot, nectarine and ornamental trees. Raspberries, currents, &c. The house is a large

2½ STORY DOUBLE BRICK,

thoroughly and completely finished and comparatively new with cellar under the whole, and gas in all the rooms. There is also a COMPLETE BARN, with carriage house and shed attached thereto, and all other necessary out-buildings on the premises. Both well and cistern water convenient. The fences have all been re-set in a most substantial manner, and the street fronts are paved. Possession given at any time upon short notice. Carpets and some furniture will also be disposed of, if desired, at reasonable rates.

☞ For terms, &c., apply on the premises or at the COLUMBIAN office, to

H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

GEORGE A. CLARK,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,
WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.
Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished
On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.
Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1875—

NEW GOODS
RECENTLY RECEIVED.
BLACK CASHMERES,
NEW MUSLINS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NECKTIES, RUCHINGS,
BACK COMBS,
LADIES NEW KID GAUNTLETS.
NICE ASSORTMENT DRESS GOODS FROM 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.
:o:
SPECIAL.
NEW FALL PRINTS TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK
AT THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF
W. P. JONES & CO.,
CATAWISSA, PA.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his large and elegant stock of
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS.
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
uly 1, '73-tf.

GRAND OPENING!
ELIAS MENDENHALL
HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Stand, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his
NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED
In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.
Bill Lumber made a speciality.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

A. J. EVANS,
READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEN
For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.
His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.
HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
At Astonishingly Low Prices.
A. J. EVANS.
July 1, 1873—tf.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGINGS,
in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.
Parties having such work to do will save money by
work warranted to give satisfaction. Order solicited
WM. F. BODINE.
Mar. 6, '74—ly.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!
It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat Lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use
BAUGH'S
TRADE MARK
Raw Bone Super Phosphate
STANDARD WARRANTED.
Put up in 200lb bags.
The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.
Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about
Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate
is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends
BAUGH & SONS.
Aug. 20-2t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Adam Gable, late of the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1875,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Solomon Strauser on the west, lands of Samuel Houck on the north, lands of John Rice on the east, and lands of Oliver Evans on the south, containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, nearly all cleared land, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

A Frame Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There is on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit. Also, good water on the premises. Possession given 1st of April, 1876.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, of said sale.

LUCAS FAHRINGER,
Acting Executor.
Sep. 17-4t.

CAUTION.—My wife Ellen having left my home, bed and board, without just cause of complaint, I hereby inform all persons that I will pay no debts she may contract. JACOB STROUP.
Mt. Pleasant, October 1, 1875.*

Agricultural.

Butter Making.

Four-fifths of the poor butter is poor from very slight irregularities and defects in the method of manufacture, and which might be easily remedied. Every butter-maker appreciates the necessity of cleanliness in all her operations, and exercises the most scrupulous care in maintaining all the utensils perfectly sweet and clean. Most are also aware that butter or cream is one of the articles which is easiest of all to absorb any and every kind of odors and preserve them. And mouldiness about the floors and shelves gives forth mouldy smells which are taken up and held by the cream or butter. The presence in the milk room of foods which are odorous of the table or kitchen will taint the butter. Any odor which may be present in the cellar where butter is usually kept is liable to be imparted to it. Very few cellars are perfectly free from all unpleasant odors. All these and many other sources of tainting the taste of the butter must be carefully guarded against, and, indeed, very generally are.

Now we will come to speak of a thing not so generally regarded, and find the cream is not taken from the milk as soon as it ought to be. It should never be permitted to remain upon the milk after it has curdled from sourness. It ought to be removed before. In summer, if one wishes to make the best of butter, the cream should be removed after the milk has stood twenty-four hours at farthest. A nicer quantity of butter would be made by skimming after setting twelve hours. It is desirable that no milk should be removed with the cream. The presence of curd in the cream and its entrance in the butter will impair the quality of the butter to prevent its keeping well. The curd will change and bring changes to the butter. If milk is permitted to become sour and curdled before skimming, it is impossible to prevent some of the sour curd from being removed with the cream, and it will subsequently become incorporated with the butter.

Every time cream is added to the cream pot, the whole should be well stirred up so as to uniformly mix it. The cream before being removed from the milk often becomes dried and skiany on top, and these skins will impair the grain and appearances of the the butter, unless disposed of. By early skimming before the cream becomes dry and tough, and by thoroughly stirring it in the with the rest in the cream pot, these skins will be more likely to soften and disappear before churning. It is an excellent plan to have a cream strainer and strain the whole previous to churning. This separates all skins and other substances which might injure the appearance of the butter.

The churning should be performed with the cream at the temprature of 60 degrees, and should occupy from half an hour to one hour. A shorter or longer time is not desirable, either of which tend to injure the quality of the butter.

Now we come to the most important of all in regard to butter making and that is the *seperation of the butter milk* This must all be seperated if a first class article is desired. More butter makers fail through a neglect to remove the butter milk than from any other cause whatever. So long as any butter milk remains, there is that which will change and injure the quality of the butter milk. The warmth of the hands and sometimes an odor from them will injure the butter and the grain will not be fully preserved.

Wheat After Potatoes.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: There is no better fallow crop for wheat than potatoes, especially on strong, heavy soil. The thorough cultivation needed for potatoes where planted in sod that is usually well rotted by fall; and is turned to the surface where most needed for the young wheat plants. The objections to wheat after potatoes is the difficulty of getting the crop off in time for sowing. With the old fashioned Peachblow it was practically impossible; but the Early Rose inaugurated a new era in farming. I know several men and the shrewdest of farmers, who make a practice of planting three to five acres of Early Rose to be followed by wheat. Planted very early, much of it selling for the fancy prices generally paid in most markets for new potatoes. There is then, a full month for plowing and preparing the ground. Even when planted later there is usually time to get the Early Rose off soon enough for wheat sowing. And later-planted Early Rose usually yield better than those got in early.

A year ago this fall a neighbor marketed three acres of Early Rose, 160 barrels, at $1.50 per barrel. This gave a gross amount of $80 per acre, beside some small potatoes for seed and feeding. The ground was sown to wheat, and the yield this year is 28 bushels per acre. There is an excellent catch of clover, as I have noticed there always is on potato ground. Of course the land was rich, but it does not pay to work any other. Two such crops as those I have cited will pay for a good deal of manure. The exhaustion of the soil, I am confident, is less than it would have been if the potatoes had been followed by oats and that by wheat. The wheat crop is fully as good as if the potato ground had been summer-followed the next season and then sown. The great advantage of sowing wheat after early potatoes (or corn) is that it enables the farmer to keep his land in clover with only two years' cropping instead of three.

About Fattening Cattle.

The price of cattle fattened for market depends on the symmetry of the animal as well as the "fat" style as shippers term it. Good blood is important, but not absolutely necessary, to make what is termed a good seller. In order to fatten a steer to bring the highest market price, he must be kept in growing condition from a calf, and in no case allowed to go hungry. It is the first and second winters which wilts and shrivels up a steer, that causes him to be sold at a reduced price. No amount of feeding will make him a first class seller, no difference what his color or blood. An animal well fed of any blood, from a calf until the Spring he is three years old, will be smooth, with bones well covered and will sell at a profit; while a half-starved animal becomes crooked in the back, bones projecting and shriveled up, takes the best part of Summer to get in condition to live and will not be in condition for market until he is four years old, and then will bring a price which is unsatisfactory to the producer and to every one that handles him. This is no theory, but a fact deduced from close observation, as I have tested the plan for several years. It will and does pay to feed corn to calves and to yearlings. They start out to grass in the Spring strong and vigorous You are then able to market your cattle the Spring they are three years old, weighing 1,400 pounds which is heavy enough to bring the first price. The best steer I sold in 1872 was a common native. He was a handsome animal, and was worth more per pound than any I shipped in 1872. He weighed in Chicago 1,350 pounds aged three years. I now have a steer calf, eleven months old, from a very ordinary cow. The calf now weighs 700lbs; I think it will weigh at three years, 1,500 pounds.—*Drover's Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

Happy Husbands.

It is a man's own fault if he is unhappy with his wife, in nine cases out of ten. It is a very exceptional woman who will not be all she can to an attentive husband, and a more exceptional one who will not be very disagreeable if she finds herself wilfully neglected. It would be very easy to hate a man who, having bound a woman to him, made no effort to make her happy—hard not to love one who was constant and tender; and when a woman loves, she always strives to please. The great men of this world have often been wretched in their domestic relations, while mean and common men have been exceedingly happy. The reason is very plain. Absorbed in themselves, those who desired the world's applause were careless of the little world at home; while those who had none of the egotism strove to keep the hearts that were their own, and were happy in their tenderness. No woman will love a man the better for being renowned or prominent. Though he be first among men, she will only be prouder, not fonder; and if she loses him through this renown, as is often the case, she will not even be proud. But give her love, appreciation and kindness and there is no sacrifice she would not make for his content and comfort. The man who loves her well is her hero and her king—no less a hero to her, though he is not one to any other; no less a king, though his only kingdom is her heart and home.

Broken Promises.

Reader, never break your promises: And to this end never make a promise that you are sure you cannot fulfil. You may think it a trifling matter to make an appointment with a friend or agree to do a certain thing, then fail "to come time;" but it is not a small affair. If you get into the habit of neglecting to make good your promises, how long, do you think, will your friends and acquaintances retain confidence in you? The nearest and dearest of them will in time learn to doubt you, and will put but little faith in your words.

There is a way of half meeting one's obligations, which might be called "bending" a promise, which is also a very bad habit, and should be carefully avoided. For instance, you agree to meet a person at a certain time but, instead of being punctual, you "put in an appearance" several minutes, perhaps an hour, after time; or you promise to do something for a friend, and only partially perform the duty. You may not have broken your promise, but you have certainly bent it, which is almost if not quite as bad. Keep your promise to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.—A most thrilling reminiscence of the American Revolution, is related of Gen. Muhlenberg whose ashes repose in the old Trappe Church, Montgomery County, Va. When the war broke out, Muhlenberg was a rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Dunmore County. On a Sunday morning he administered the communion of the Lord's Supper to his charge stating that in the afternoon of that day he would preach a sermon on "The duties men owe to their country." At the appointed time the building was crowded with anxious listeners. The discourse was founded on a text from Solomon, "There is a time for every purpose and for every work." The sermon burned with patriotic fire; every sentence and intonation told the speaker's deep earnestness in what he was saying. Pausing a moment at the close of his discourse, he repeated the words of the text, and then, in tones of thunder, exclaimed: "The time to preach is past; the time to fight has come!" and suiting the action to the word he threw from his shoulders his robes, and stood before the congregation in military uniform. Drumming for recruits was commenced on the spot and it is said that almost every male of a suitable age in the congregation enlisted forthwith,

COURTESY IN TRAVELING.—Nowhere is well-bred courtesy or the lack of it more observable than in traveling. On the steamboat or in the cars, the quiet observer easily detects those who have been educated under refined influences and are possessed of native politeness. It is not education alone, nor high social position, nor costly trappings, that makes one a pleasant traveling companion. There must exist a kindness of feeling toward strangers, a general recognition of equal rights in the comforts and conveyances provided for the public, and a quickened discernment of the needs of others. Summer journeying in crowded boats and cars is a test of both patience and politeness. Thrice happy they who pass nobly through it, for the comfort of companions, and for the reputation of poor human nature in general.

It is safer to be humble with one talent than proud with ten, yea, better to be a humble worm than a proud angel.

SMALL FARMS.—Small farms make near neighbors; make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat. less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wanted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help, the mind is not kept in a worry, a stew, a fret, all the time There's not so much fear of a drought of weather, of a frost, of small prices There's not so much money to be paid out for agricultural implements. Our wives and children have time to read to improve their minds. A small horse is soon curried—and the work on a small farm is always pushed forward in season. Give us small farms for comfort; aye, give us small farms for profit. —*Ex.*

CARE OF HORSES.—The London horse book says: All horses must not be fed in the same proportion, without regard to their ages, their constitution and work; because the impropriety of such a practice is self-evident. Yet it is constantly done, and is the basis of diseases of every kind.

Never use bad hay on account of the cheapness, because there is no proper nourishment in it.

Rack feeding is wasteful. The better way is to feed with chopped hay, from a manger, because the food is not then thrown out, and is more easily chewed and digested.

Sprinkle the hay with water that has salt dissolved in it, because it is pleasant to the animal's taste, and more easily digested. A teaspoonful of salt in a bucket of water is sufficient.

WHITTIER'S HABITS.—John G. Whittier, it is said, finds the early morning hours the best time to compose poetry. He is also in the habit of composing aloud. The latter fact so seriously interfered with the slumber of a sailor who occupied a room adjoining Mr. Whittier's at a hotel, that he applied for other quarters, "out of hearing of Mr. Whittier."

THE MEDICINE THAT CURES

—IS—

VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures and the immense increasing demand, VEGETINE may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For scrofula in the blood, VEGETINE is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers and all diseases arising from impure blood, if VEGETINE is used according to directions. There is not a case of scrofula in existence that VEGETINE will not cure provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

VEGETINE is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY

$400.00 ! !

JANUARY 2, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—When about six years old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about two years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such an immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pain ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them natures sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it was recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,
AL. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!

JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sextual extravagance Piles, &c.

☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

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Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week, and complete Market and Financial Reports. Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:

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No. 14 South Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
tf

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1874 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peiffer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the Colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kilker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. H. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Bisby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. McMick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Drelsbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 30, 1866, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

SECTION 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization,) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year, or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

SECTION 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

SECTION 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers who shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff of Columbia County.
Bloomsburg, Pa., September 17, 1875.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

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CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

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They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIE'S WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21, '74-ly. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

$38,00 PER TON.

PELICAN

GUANO

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

A sea fowl deposit imported exclusively by ourselves from South America.

SOLUBLE

MARINE GUANO.

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Analysis on each bag and quality guaranteed. See samples and circulars, on hand by dealers generally.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,

No. 4 S. Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.

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PHOSPHO-FISH

GUANO.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture, det. at 100 C.	11.77
Organic Matter, 24.28 capable of producing Ammonia,	3.18
Soluable and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	5.64
Equal to Precipitated and Bone Phosphate,	12.21
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate,	15.53

PRICE, $38 PER TON.

Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each.

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia,

AND

No. 103 South Street, Baltimore.

Sep. 29-2t.

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SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

also at the 1874.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

Over Thirty-four Competitors

—and at the—

VIENNA EXPOSITION

AND 1873

acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing

"715."

Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,

MAY 3d, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11.33 p. m

For Catawissa, 11.33 a. m. and 7.56 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.28 a. m. and 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9.15 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.3 a. m., Pottsville, 12.30 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.20 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.20 a. m. and 5.00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 12:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	Scranton	10 00	2 20	6 30
12 21	8 31	1 40	Bellevue	10 14	2 26	6 35
12 13	8 23	1 33	Taylorville	10 19	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 35	8 15	1 16	Pittston	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 29	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 23	7 53	1 05	Wyoming	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 10	7 48	1 00	Maltby	10 39	3 06	7 16
10 48	7 41	12 51	Kingston	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	Kingston	10 50	3 24	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth June.	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 10	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 05	8 35
7 08	6 35	11 46	Hick's Ferry	11 46	4 21	8 55
6 57	6 28	11 37	Beach Haven	11 53	4 28	9 05
6 45	6 24	11 31	Berwick	12 1	4 35	7 00
6 32	6 3	11 22	Briar Creek	12 08	4 45	7 12
6 27	6 18	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 06	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	5 06	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 41	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 20	10 4	Clark's Switch	12 49	5 30	8 16
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 03	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 30	4 40	9 5	Northumberland	1 30	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira ..... 11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua ..... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester ..... 5.35 "
" Niagara ..... 9.40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent,
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York ..... 9 25 a. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 12.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 1.20 p. m
" " " Harrisburg ..... 5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport ..... 8.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte ..... 11.50 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves New York ..... 8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 11.55 p. m
" " " Harrisburg ..... 4.25 a. m
" " " Williamsport ..... 8.35 a. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 9.45 a. m
" " " Renovo ..... 11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie ..... [illegible]

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 7.40 a. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 7.35 a. m
" " " Harrisburg ..... 10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsport ..... 1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo ..... 4.30 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg ..... 1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport ..... 6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven ..... 6.40 a. m
" " " Williamsport ..... 7.50 a. m
" " arrives at Harrisburg ..... 11.45 a. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 3.35 p. m
" " " New York ..... 6.45 p. m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo ..... 9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 10. 5 a. m
" " " Williamsport ..... 11 35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg ..... 3.00 p. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 6.20 p. m
" " " New York ..... 9 15 p. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 6.35 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie ..... 11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo ..... 8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven ..... 9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsport ..... 10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg ..... 2.25 a. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 6.45 a. m
" " " New York ..... 10.10 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport ..... 12.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg ..... 3.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore ..... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 7.35 a. m
" " " New York ..... 10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Jan. 8,'75—tf General Supt.

SUI GENERIS.

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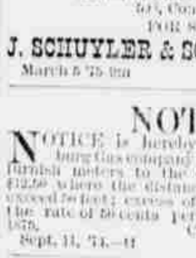

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March 5 '75-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bloomsburg Gas company will put in service pipe and furnish meters to the citizens of Bloomsburg for $12.50 where the distance from the street does not exceed 50 feet; excess of 50 feet will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per foot, until September 1st 1875.
C. W. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 11, '74—tf

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Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

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